



a white goes for nothing. What villainy is this!"

Little did the father of Methodism think, when writing this sentence, that this same villainy would be freely and gravely perpetuated by a body of Methodist ministers, professing great zeal for God, and professedly holding his sentiments on the subject of Slavery.

The General Conference of 1840 resolved, "That it is inexpedient and unwise for ANY PREACHER to permit colored persons to give testimony against white persons, in any State where they are denied that privilege by law."

In 1841, Storer did not have recognized these Church Councils, and did not attempt to define what persons might be admitted as witnesses; nor did the jurisdiction of these courts extend beyond controversies about Methodist doctrine and discipline. Every minister had full legal authority to decide the validity of his own acts, and to expel the villain of his church from the sanctity of ecclesiastical example, these Methodist ministers, deliberately, and of their own free will, determined that, in the slave States, no man, bond or free, clergyman or layman, whom God Almighty had given a day complete to his service, and who had been born in the Church, could, while a slave, be a part of the Church. The testimony of their own converts of their own communicants, was to be set aside as unworthy of credit, on account of the tincture of their skin! By this rule, moreover, the Southern preachers gave themselves the privilege of committing, with impunity from Church censures, all sins, except those of heresy and schism, but "colored" people to witness their misdeeds. Surely, it is a cause of thankfulness, that those who seduced and bullied our Northern Methodists into all this wickedness, have since withdrawn from the Conference, and formed a Church by themselves, in which, without rebuke, they can enjoy the luxury of despotic authority over the poor and helpless.

I have referred to this melancholy and humiliating history, to show the demoralizing influence, even over Christian ministers, of ecclesiastical union with the South. The political union still exists, nearly as it does to our churches. It is to this union that we must attribute the unhappy position of the American Tract Society, and the false statements and Jesuitical arguments by which those who control it either debase themselves or try to deceive others, to prove that those who contend that they were constitutionally restrained from rebuking the sins of evangelical slave breeders and traders, while at full liberty to censure evangelical smokers and dancers and novel readers, they now discover that those who were most zealous for the abolition of the Slave Power, were usurpers, and basely attempted to run him down under the odium of a defalcation of which one of their own Party was guilty, but which was first brought to light and corrected under his Administration.

The New York Evening Post well remarks— "The result is a gratifying one in every point of view. It is the most complete political victory that the Governor has ever achieved. His previous successes, numerous as they have been, were obtained partly through the influence of the Free Soil party, and the opposition of the American Society, and the Free Soil party. The Opposition was unscrupulous, and basely attempted to run him down under the odium of a defalcation of which one of their own Party was guilty, but which was first brought to light and corrected under his Administration.

In the two years of his gubernatorial administration, Mr. Chase has built up a Republican party, and partially established it, and has placed the future welfare of his affairs upon a firm and enduring Republican basis. He has purified it of its secret foes as well as of its transient and unreliable allies, and consolidated all the friends of Freedom and Economic Union under its banner. The result is the fruit of wise statesmanship; it is the ripened confidence which his good sense, prudence, and foresight, have inspired. No one who looks at his Administration without prejudice, and longer doubts that, like Saul in Israel, he is superior to a head and leaders to any Government, and to any other than his own. One who has always been faithful to his convictions, and whom no immediate or prospective political advantage has seduced into impropriety,

DOCTOR L. D. GALE, OF WASHINGTON.

Last spring, on the incoming of the Administration, ex-Mayor Lenox published an article in the *National Intelligencer* against Miss Minor's school for free colored girls of this city, and denouncing Dr. L. D. Gale for being one of the trustees of this school. This was the first intimation that the appointments of Examiners of Patents were to be regarded as spoils of office. The Patent Office is the capital of the rights of inventors, and of capitalists purchasing patent rights. They will no longer have to fear that their work will be taken off their hands and their dues when released from their self-imposed ban on the Slave Power; they will cease to place in minnows in office; when no longer covetous of the trade and votes of the South, they will no longer be compelled to do so; when no longer, in their submission to all manner of insult, by the idle and ever-repeated threats of dissolution. But when this day arrives, the Union will be converted from a curse into a blessing. Our lower-law divines, instead of vindicating the cause of opinion, and democracy, as fanatics all who were, will be of good service to the slaves.

At the close of the war, Washington solicited one that the divine favor might rest with the new-born Republic, publicly offered the prayer that God would "dispose us all to do justice and to love mercy." May the Union, when once again established, be enabled to fulfil that prayer, be indispensable; but God forbid that it may ever be saved by promoting, extending and perpetuating injustice and cruelty, by invoking the wrath of Heaven, and becoming a power and a reproach among the nations of the earth!

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JAY.

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A Modest Mayor.

Sometimes it is the misfortune of a city to have an ass for mayor. Such was the case in Boston, and such was the case in this city, which it would be impudent, not to say impolite, for us to name in this connection. It was so ignorant that the wags sent a book poster to him with English grammar, immediately after his election; and when he declared that he had used for the book, the pedlar said: "Everybody to my mind, must have it, and I'll give you a dozen more." He came in, and sat in his chair in stolid dignity. In a few minutes the clerk laid before him a paper, which the Mayor was requested to endorse as one that had passed under his eye. The clerk remarked: "It is only necessary that you write your initials upon it." "Mr. Wicks," said the Mayor, "what's your initials?"

Now, it so happened that P was the first letter of both the Mayor's name, and the clerk very innocently replied: "Oh, sir, merely write two P's upon the back of the paper." He was then requested to sign his quill in his trembling hand, and with the permission of his brow, wrote "two P's," and the document is on file in the office unto this day—*Philadelphia Press*.

The Boston *Gazette* tells this story of business sense: "One day during the past week, a firm gave a check to one of their creditors for two thousand dollars, which he presented at the bank, where he was informed that it was drawn for five hundred dollars more than the sum of the account. His creditor, who drew his check for five hundred dollars, and deposited it to the account of the firm, when he was promptly paid the full amount. The firm stopped payment the same day, and will pay some where about thirty cents on a dollar; but our friend, by a little tiny compunction, obtained twenty-five per cent of his claim."

When the Duke of Wellington went to Oxford as Chancellor, he was very much puzzled when he told him he was to be present at the inauguration. In this dilemma, he applied to his physician, as most likely from his prescriptions to know Latin, and he made a speech which answered very well. "I believe," said the Duke, "it was a very good speech, but I did not know much of the matter."

A citizen of Chicago, who was in Kansas after the election, tells the editor of the *Democratic Press* of that city, that, in a long conversation, he learned that the popular verdict was in favor of making Kansas a free State, and that he was willing to give up the contest, and would henceforth devote himself to making it a Democratic State, which he thought was the next best thing to do. He has become much interested in his estate, Kansas; and it is thought he is entirely satisfied with the result of the election, as it will greatly add to the value of his property. Kickapoo, where so much illegal voting was done, on the Missouri river, nearly opposite the town of Weston, Iowa, the day before the election, every body here was constantly running between the two places, carrying over crowds of Missourians, who did not conceal their intention of voting. According to the *Leavenworth Times*, affidavits have been sworn to, testifying that U. S. troops did vote at Mayville, several times, and purchase few books.

over, at the suggestion of Walker; and John Herndon, a respectable citizen of Platte county, Mo., also swears that the Governor wanted him to vote, after he told him that was a citizen of Missouri, and had no right.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1857.

**"The office of the *National Era* is removed to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.**

**CIRCULARS.—An Annual Circular to voluntary agents is now on its way to them. We shall need their aid more than ever, and hope they will be prompt. Next to gold, as we have said, Eastern notes are preferred; still they must do as well as they can, and if they can find nothing but notes current in their own neighborhood, send them, provided the banks be solvent.**

**The Herald**, which supported Col. Fremont, is now a champion of Mr. Buchanan, and affects to point out the true policy of his Administration. The *Intelligencer* is always a Quisit, favored the election of Mr. Buchanan, but cherishes a tender longing for the resurrection of the Whig Party. The *North American* was formerly a champion of the Free Soil, and the *Daily Escapist*, in which the Pro-Slavery virtues of Mr. Buchanan do not form the themes of its editorials. The Free States, with a fully often characteristic of them, may subordinate or forget the questions in controversy between the Slave Power and the Non-Slaveholders—but the South never does either. It has possession of the Federal Government for the next four years, is laying all its plans with a view to continue its possession in 1860, and does not hesitate constantly to threaten a dissolution of the Union, should ambition be thwarted. In full view of these facts, are we to abandon the Republican forces, sink the Question of Freedom, leave the Slave Power undisputed master of the field, with the Chief Executive, Congress, and the Supreme Court, under its absolute dictation, and the doctrine blazoned on its banners that Slavery by the Constitution exists in the Territories? And for what?

**For the sake of getting up a Party on those very novel issues, a Protective Tariff and a National Bank!**

**Southern politicians would no doubt hail such a demonstration. Nothing would delight them more than to see the Northern States divided on questions of political economy. Their Democratic friends in these States could make a better fight against Protection and Banking, than for Slavery and the Dred Scott decision. Let us again remind them, that more than usual exertions will be required, these hard times, to keep up the list of the *Era*.**

**THE RE-ELECTION OF GOVERNOR CHASE.**

We were right in discrediting the reports of the defeat of Governor Chase: he is re-elected by a majority of from two to three thousand votes. In Hamilton county, where he has always resided, he gains largely on the vote given last fall for Fremont. The more Mr. Chase is known, the more he commands the respect of movement, and issues for the revival of the Tariff Issue, which is to shut out the discussion of the Question of Slavery. They all agree that the Country is more deeply concerned in the reorganization of the Banking System, and the Revision of the Tariff, than in any other measure. The fate of Kansas they consider settled—henceforward, there is no controversy between the Slave Power and its opponents; of course, these ought to be, and will be, no Republican Party, no Pro-Slavery Party.

**These papers forget that the whole Opposition from the Free States in the next Congress has been elected upon the issue of Slavery, raised by the Sectional Party which finds its representative in Mr. Buchanan. Their views about Finance or Protection had nothing to do with their nomination or election. The People were not dreaming of a revision of the Tariff or a National Bank.**

**The New York Evening Post well remarks—**

**"The result is a gratifying one in every point of view. It is the most complete political victory that the Governor has ever achieved. His previous successes, numerous as they have been, were obtained partly through the influence of the Free Soil party, and the opposition of the American Society, and the Free Soil party. The Opposition was unscrupulous, and basely attempted to run him down under the odium of a defalcation of which one of their own Party was guilty, but which was first brought to light and corrected under his Administration.**

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**The Commercial and Trading Interest,** always sufficiently selfish, may forget everything in the necessities of the hour. Cities, where Mammon rules, distressed, irritated, desperate, from bank-suppression, mercantile failures, universal distrust, and fear of impending ruin, may, for a time, think of nothing but stocks, rates of exchange, and discount. Newspapers, dependent upon the Trading community, may become totally absorbed in questions of mere material values, and imagine that the only duty incumbent on the American People now is, to bewail the fall of the great Babylon, or to盼 for the restoration of a National Bank.

**The Non-Slaveholders of the country have been insulted, bow-beaten, proscribed by the Slaveholding Oligarchy—their rights invaded, their interests sacrificed. Territory dedicated to Free Labor has been wrested from them, in violation of good faith, and opened by violence to slaves. Doctrine repugnant to Liberty, abhorrent to modern Civilization, destructive of the highest interests of the country, and inconsistent with the stability of the Union, have been forced upon one great Party in the free States, sanctioned by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and accepted by the Executive Administration, which stands openly committed to their enforcement. At this hour, the Oligarchy has more complete possession of the Federal Government, a more effectual control of its policy, than at any former period. From its past usurpations we know its future policy, which it will exercise by leading countenance to the vagaries of those politicians of a past generation who fondly hope for the re-institution of a National Bank.**

**No—the Republican Party will not disband its forces, or forego the great object of its organization. It will not abandon the doctrines of Liberty, by which it has been cemented, and in the strength of which it has revolutionized nearly all the free States, for the purpose of accommodating itself to the sordid politics of cities that gave their support to Mr. Buchanan, because they expected that his election would give confidence to the Business Community, render its gains solid, and its adventures successful. It will scarcely assent to the wisdom of disturbing a Tariff passed by vote given without distinction of Party, not yet a year old, and the operation of which is not yet known. It will hardly be guilty of the folly of wasting its time and getting up needless discussions on its own ranks, by leading countenance to the vagaries of those politicians of a past generation who fondly hope for the re-institution of a National Bank.**

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**WASHINGON, D. C.**

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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

NORTH BROOKVILLE, MASS.  
October 19, 1857.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir.—I wrote the enclosed communication before I saw the admirable article on the "Monetary Crisis," in last week's *Era*. If you think that there is anything in it worth publishing, it is at your service. The present, it seems to me, is the time to speak loudly and long on the costly and miserable system of substituting Bank debt for natural value money.

F. A. W.

## MORE "THOUGHTS ON THE HARD TIMES."

To the Editor of the National Era:

Sir:—A Few Thoughts on the Hard Times, by an Observer," is the title of a tract issued at Boston, with a few remarks, introduced as extract "from an article in the New York Tribune of September 9, in which the editor discusses the sad condition of our financial affairs, together with the cause and the remedy for it." The object of this document is to attribute to a low protective tariff the present distress. As this is the only mode in which the advocates of the protective policy now attempt to advance their cause, vis: by "the argumentum ad ignorantiam" and by "the argumentum ad populum"—not by proper argument, but by appeals—allow me to notice it briefly.

The question of "protection" has really passed argument. The principle that freedom of trade is essential to the greatest production, has passed into the science of political economy, unchallenged by any save those who are willing to sacrifice science to prejudices. And this fact is constantly being acknowledged by those who favor protection. Hence are the aspersions on "science," "theories," "economics," "fallacious postulates and extravagances of sophisms of free-trade logic," "politicians of the abstract metaphysical school," "reclusive, speculative theorists," "transcendentalists of that so-called science," &c. Such phrases only show the weakness of their positions. They no longer attempt to defend them by any appeal to science, but by appeal to the vulgar prejudices against science. But no sneer can be uttered against the "theories" of Political Science, which does not equally affect all science.

The first subject mentioned in this article is the export of gold. "The editor" greatly errs in saying that "our current political economy asserts the perfect inconveniences of what is termed the balance of trade, and accounts gold and silver no more desirable to a community than merchandise of equal value." Our current political economy" only leaves the balance as trade, and the export or import of gold and silver, to the law of value. That is, they consider that if a nation has a much species, (perhaps by producing it,) perhaps by obtaining it from those nations which do produce it, or "order to export it again," as England does from America, and in like manner, so similarly, after above the corresponding prices in other countries, then it becomes for the interest of that country to export that species until prices are brought to the level of other countries. It is true that this is only a theory—and, as I understand it, the pulsation of the heart of the head—he is understood clearly by but few. I propose to discuss this greater question. But I will write for those who are not familiar with the subject, who never think of it, except in times of war, shall avoid those technical language and arguments, and the only popular every-day life.

If the city of Springfield produced this year as much as Indian corn as it could consume, while the neighboring towns produced only half as much as they needed for consumption, what would be the result? The surplus of corn would flow out of Springfield, to supply the wants of those towns which produced it; and if we had no sufficient currency to pay for the grain, we must have recourse to the banks. Then the money of those towns would flow into Springfield in return. If the State of Massachusetts could produce this year a far greater amount of Indian corn than her inhabitants could consume, while Vermont and New Hampshire, and other New England States, had an abundance to deny that we should export gold, since we produce more than we could employ; and it is equally a folly to say that we should export as much as we do. But the fault is not with free trade. To attempt to restrain its exports, or to tax it, would be to tax the people; for if we imported anything, we should export gold to pay for it, as we would have a superabundance of it. To restrain its export by prohibition, would require more than the power of Government.

To prove a possible importation of gold to us, it is only necessary to do in this, what is to prove a dangerous cause for their unnatural that a nation which has produced several hundred millions of gold within a few years, should import gold. Now, this cause producing this unnatural effect is plainly, undeniably, our mixed currency system. And this is the reason why we would wish to be in this country, to have a mixed currency system, and a bank suspended.

Suppose the article superabundant in Springfield was circulating medium, instead of corn, while the neighboring towns wanted what was abundant in other articles, which Springfield wanted, twice as much Indian corn as it could consume, while the neighboring towns produced only half as much as they needed for consumption, what would be the result? Precisely this in the case of gold, and the same of the banks with their bills, with the exception of the low tariff. It is a coincidence, and not a result. Supposing to take the view of the Tribune, that we have over-produced; there is no virtue in that fact to cause the withdrawal from the country of that species. In the mean time, the United States should produce, or become possessed of, an undue proportion of gold, and then the banks would suspend.

Now, we have seen, in the weekly statement of the affair we hold to be simply this: The banks have suspended, and the country is in a state of alarm, and the public are in a state of suspense, and the banks suspend? That measure was a necessity; but a necessity of what? Clearly of the nature of our currency; a currency composed, in two parts of the principal parts of the country, of small bills and large bills, and of paper money, and of paper money in the vaults of the banks.

Precisely this has been the case, and herein lies the root of our difficulties. This country, with its banks suspended, and the country in a state of alarm, and the public are in a state of suspense, and the banks suspend? That measure was a necessity; but a necessity of what? Clearly of the power of the banks to redeem their bills with specie, for the very good reason that they know it to be impossible. Bank exchanges are always followed by bank contractions; in other words, "the bubble burst."

No man can afford to buy, or sell, or manufacture products than ever before we stand, in the view of the world, a nation of bankrupts! Our currency! our currency! Is it not so? Then why have the banks suspended the payment of their bills? Have we not made a mistake? Suppose we have, then what is to be done? We might have kept more than one hundred millions of the gold which we have exported; and we should have kept it—we would not have let go—we would have exported other things first. I say, we would have had more money than we needed in the shape of paper promises. The question which we "hope" the people who suffer by these "hard times" will ask of themselves, and answer for themselves, is, does it pay to export gold, and to import paper money from foreign countries? Does it pay?

In the main, we derive our income from saving interest on the gold which we export sufficient to counterbalance the loss arising from the consequent diminution of our exports, and the expense of sustaining nearly fifteen hundred banks, and their officers, the remittance of a sum of trade, and the remittance of all cost, fuel calculations, and finally the distress and ruin of our whole people? But our present business is with this observer, and his "few thoughts on the hard times." That he is not a man to whom I can bequeath his honest evidence, he may apprehend from the fact that he has few abroad, new things, come to him, exchange, until it is so entirely in consonance with the doctrines of free trade. It is precisely so with the rest of the world.

"Rich" that we beg him to give it. The whole science of political economy, with all its teaching, is discredited by attacking the pri-

vate character of one of its disciples! Mr. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk, introduced our present revenue system, by calling him a "monetary system," and "a bad one." The inferences to be drawn from this promised soundlessness of Mr. Walker, we understand, are these. 1st. (Being a scoundrel,) he is incompetent to understand any of the plainest teachings of political science. 2d. (Being a scoundrel,) he is incapable of any reasoning of patriotism or even of that love of one's own country which is but hatred of others; consequently, all his measures of finance are to be regarded as traitorous, and prejudicial in the highest degree to the best interests of his country. 3d. (Robert J. Walker, Malachi McCulloch, and all the great economists, are wrong in their interpretations of the laws of value!

Another amusing part of this appeal is the allusion to France. France was not inveigled into this fatal principle of free trade. On the 2d of May, we know how little France is. They are not good for nothing in England, either. Then the stings, how go abroad as a species of gold. The hawk hills all remain at home. You find it in the papers account of the ship Vulture taking out two millions in notes of the Cotton Bale Bank. She takes species only; and the Cotton Bale Bank, having its species drawn out to freight the Vulture, has its species taken out of one million of gold is the basis of the issue of six millions of bank paper, the withdrawal of one million from the banks would cause a reduction of six millions in the paper currency. When we hear that ten millions of gold has gone to London within a month, and in other branches has done herself greater mischief, because she was too shrewd to leave opportunity to go on in confidence to the rest of the world. It is evident that the same is true of France, doubled between 1815 and 1827.

But at what a cost! Before the Revolution, her export of wine averaged one hundred thousand tons per annum. Since 1820, this has been from thirty-nine to forty. In a time of prosperity, as species accumulates in the vaults of the banks, their circulation swells in the proportion of five or six to one. Presently our currency becomes excessively redundant; prices rise, high above what the banks can sustain. But contrast, my imagination, and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opinion—reasons, too, of all others, are less pleasing to the advocates of paper money. I shall therefore only observe, that the redundancy of currency has produced a contraction of the currency to several times that amount; yet, when the exported species has been drawn from the banks, this must generally be the case.

Cause of revolutions like that of 1837 and that of the present time, and of the rapidly increasing of the price of labor, are to be found in the species of paper money. It is evident that the same is true of France.

But this tract is but a appeal to ignorance and prejudice. "The editor" clearly sees a connection between Governor Walker's course in Kansas, and the immovable law of nature.

He sees the connection, political, in the course of our currency.

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